

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

JUNE 15, 1939



Caragana Arborescens

**A. A. N. Convention Program
Amend Social Security Act
Compiling a New Nursery List
Plants for Continuous Bloom**

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

Chief Exponent of the Nursery Trade

F. R. KILNER, Editor

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ON TO PORTLAND!

Instead of the usual four days, the program of entertainment for members of the American Association of Nurserymen who go to Portland for the convention next month will spread out over nearly two weeks, including that provided at San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal. Indeed, those who travel on the special train westward will enjoy several additional days of good-fellowship.

Members on the Pacific coast, under the leadership of an energetic arrangements committee, obviously have been thus generous in their hospitality to attract a large number of their associates across the country to visit the great northwest and the Golden state. Not since 1913 has the A. A. N. met so far west, though so long a time will not elapse again under the new by-laws of the association. The latest trek to the west, for the Denver convention of 1928, is regarded by some as the high spot in the history of A. A. N. conventions, because of the bountiful hospitality and the large attendance.

Hospitality in equal, even superior, measure is evident from the Portland program on another page. The size of the attendance is yet to be seen, but the reservations for the special train, the number who it is known will motor west and the widespread keen interest in the event lead to optimistic predictions.

Articles in preceding issues of this magazine have described some high spots of the western trip. Scrutiny of the program now published reveals much of further interest. The nurs-

The Mirror of the Trade

eryman who will take time for a vacation this coming summer can do no better than plan to spend it on this splendid trip, when the usual scenic attractions are heightened by the personal guidance of their western friends. There will be the profit of participating in business sessions of the national convention, also.

IT JUST LOOKS EASY!

In these pages from time to time appear items, gathered from here and there, reporting the establishment of a nursery by a municipality, state or other government agency, published not merely as a matter of trade interest, but to enable nurserymen in the localities affected to take suitable action. In many instances the proposal to start a government nursery is based either on ignorance or lack of thought, rather than any direct desire to compete with established business enterprises. When those persons who make the ultimate decision, either legislators or administrators, are given facts and figures by someone who knows them, such as a nurseryman, they are likely not to find the project so attractive as at first presented.

To some persons it looks easy to grow a specimen tree or shrub. All you do is put the seed or cutting in the ground and let nature take its course! If that were the actual fact, it is obvious that nurserymen would be much better off financially than they are. Crop failures, culls and cultivating costs seemingly do not enter the minds of a good many folks.

That is probably the reason, in times of unemployment, that farm-corner and back-yard nurserymen spring up in such amazing numbers. They are a problem to the subscription department of this magazine, which seeks to confine its circulation to bona fide nurserymen, meaning those persons who derive their livelihood, year in and year out, from the growing, sale and planting of these items. Efforts of inexperienced persons to get a few extra dollars in spring from gardening as a pastime or part-time occupation lead either to disillusionment on their part or the offering on the market of low-grade material at cheap prices. The public's dissatisfaction

with that type of stock reacts upon the legitimate trade.

So, for the benefit of the tax-paying and the buying public, as well as for the protection of their own interests, nurserymen have the duty of pointing out the value of well grown stock, the cost of its production and the necessity of its cultivation by skilled and experienced growers.

CARAGANA ARBORESCENS.

Caragana arborescens, the Siberian pea tree, is an attractive shrub that lends itself readily to hedge planting and is comparatively free from pests. It makes a fine-textured, fairly even-growing hedge, varying in color from pale yellow to gray green. The narrow, upright growth habit of this shrub commends it to more extensive use.

The small, yellow, pea-shaped flowers, produced in April or early May, and the greenish twigs make the pea tree useful as an accent point in the border. Growing to eight to twelve feet in height, it is not particularly adapted to low hedges, but for a screening shrub it is excellent. It may be used as a specimen if given rather severe pruning to develop new foliage.

The foliage of *C. arborescens* is made up of oval leaves rounded at the apex and borne in four to six pairs on branches and twigs that are somewhat spiny.

A weeping variety that is grafted on the type is preferred by European gardeners, but it is seldom seen in this country.

The Siberian pea tree is a hardy plant that is resistant to both drought and cold. Seeds may be sown as soon as ripe, or they may be kept until spring. They must be soaked for forty-eight hours before sowing. Root cuttings may be made in the winter or spring.

THE landscaping of the grounds of the post office at Clinton, Ill., has been started by the Onarga Nursery Co., Onarga, Ill.

THE low bid of \$44,990 for the landscaping of the federal housing project at Louisville, Ky., was submitted by the Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

[Registered U. S. Patent Office]

The Chief Exponent of the American Nursery Trade

*The Nurseryman's Forte:
To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful*

VOL. LXIX

JUNE 15, 1939

No. 12

Compiling a New Nursery List

*Seventh in Series of Articles on Selection of Superior Varieties of Deciduous
Woody Ornamental Plants, Covering Small Trees — By L. C. Chadwick*

Our last discussion of a new nursery list of deciduous ornamental plants dealt with the large shrubby forms of group 6, plants ranging in height from ten to thirty feet. At this time consideration will be given the small tree forms of the same group.

These small tree forms will be presented, as with group 5 and the shrubby forms in group 6, in three classes: 1, Selected list; 2, secondary list, and 3, plants to discard. Factors and conditions affecting the allotment of plants to these three classes were discussed in the April 15 issue of the *American Nurseryman*.

Undoubtedly there are numerous dwarf forms of standard trees which are not included in these lists. For the most part these are little known in the trade and possess few qualities to warrant their placement other than on the discard list. One group of plants which may be used extensively are the narrow upright varieties of some of the standard trees. Some of these come within the limits of this group, but for the sake of uniformity they are included with the standard trees.

The small tree forms of group 6 make a formidable and valuable list of plant materials. Eliminating some of the rare or little used plants, there are approximately thirty genera and some 280 different plants. Even this number includes only the more frequently listed varieties of Japanese flowering cherries. There are over 100 different plants of the genus *prunus* within this group alone. As with the past two groups discussed, the discard list constitutes about seventy-five per cent of the plants in the group. About forty-three per

cent of these discards are in the genus *prunus* alone.

The discussion given here will be limited mostly to the plants on the selected list, with a comparison of these with a few of the plants on the secondary and discard lists. Excellent foliage, flowering and fruiting plants abound in these small tree types. Their size and habit of growth are such that they are especially useful for specimen plants on the home grounds of small or average size. Their free-flowering and fruiting habits adapt them to accent plantings in the shrubbery border. Of greater height than the majority of border plants, they produce an interesting sky-line effect to break the continuity of an otherwise monotonous border. Others hold their branches low enough to the ground to make effective screens. High informal hedge or screen plants can well combine interesting flowers and fruits with good foliage. Useful for planting frequently at corners and angles of houses, such plants obviate the necessity of using numerous smaller shrubs to obtain mass effect.

It is a difficult task to select one variety of the Japanese maples and call it the best. However, I believe an attempt should be made to do this, since there is little necessity of growing so many varieties as often occur in nurseries when they vary so little in their general effect in landscape plantings. During the past few years the variety *Ashi-Beni* has become quite common in some of the nurseries in Ohio. This variety possesses good growth habit and attractive red, deeply cut foliage. As with most of the varieties, it is relatively slow-growing and quite regular and rounded in out-

line, with numerous slender twigs. Being formal, because of color of foliage and habit of growth, it should be used in small numbers as accent points in landscape plantings. Many of the varieties of Japanese maples are subject to sun scorch when used in hot sun in the warmer climates. The variety *Ashi-Beni* seems to be less susceptible to this trouble than some of the other varieties.

Other varieties which are common, and in some localities may be fully as satisfactory, are *Acer palmatum multifidum* and *sanguineum* and *Acer japonicum Parsonii*, with deeply cut, light green foliage.

Undoubtedly many would not place *Acer Ginnala*, the Amur maple, on a selected list of plants. However, it possesses many interesting characteristics which denote it as an excellent small tree. Its dense, bushy habit of growth and 3-lobed leaves, the terminal one longer than the others, dark green and lustrous in color, give it much of its attractiveness. Add to these characteristics its fragrant, yellowish-white flowers in May, its conspicuous red fruits in early fall and its brilliant red autumn color and you have a hardy small tree that is well worth using. It can be used as a single specimen or massed in borders or groups. If it is planted against a dark green background, the fruits and autumn foliage color are at their best.

Two other maples are placed on the secondary list, *Acer griseum* and *Acer tataricum*. The latter is similar in many respects to the Amur maple. It has toothed, not lobed, leaves, but does not have so pleasing flowers and autumn foliage.

Acer griseum, the paperbark ma-

ple, when first seen impresses one as being a worthy companion to the paper and river birches, because of its attractive brownish-red exfoliating bark. Planted in groves alone, or in combination with the birches, it should be especially attractive during the winter months. This maple, with compound leaves and growing to a height of about twenty-five feet, will help to obviate the lack of color in the winter landscape picture.

Other small tree maples are placed on the discard list. Some are native and occasionally used for underplanting, while others of foreign origin possess few characteristics, on limited observations, to place elsewhere.

One of the most widespread genera of native plants is *Amelanchier*. Varying in size from bushy shrubs, four feet in height, to small trees, forty feet or more high, they are extremely useful for native plantings. The flowers are produced before or accompanying leaf development and, consequently, are showy even though they are relatively small. The three most common tree forms are *A. canadensis*, *lævis* and *grandiflora*. The first to flower is *A. canadensis*. This species

may be tree form or bushy with a number of stems arising from the base. The young leaves, produced after the flowers, are densely woolly-hairy on both sides. *A. canadensis* is adapted to dry, well drained soil and is often found growing naturally on the banks of steep ravines. Its branching habit is quite horizontal, especially in old specimens. It is the least satisfactory in cultivation of the three species. *A. lævis* and *grandiflora* flower at about the same time and are accompanied by purplish unfolding leaves. The young leaves of both are soon glabrous. Both types seem to do well in ordinary garden soil. *A. lævis*, the Allegheny shadbush, is one of the most attractive of the common *Amelanchiers* in bloom with its drooping flowers and forms, with *A. grandiflora rubescens*, attractive plants for landscape purposes. *Amelanchier grandiflora* is a hybrid between *A. canadensis* and *A. lævis*. The variety *rubescens*, which is perhaps the most attractive of all the shadbushes, has purplish-pink flowers in bud which become pink when fully opened. Fruits are purple to purple-black in *A. lævis* and *A. grandiflora rubescens* and are quite edible.

The rosy-pink to purple flowers of the redbuds are striking in early spring. They are produced before the leaves and are showy in bud as well as full flower. Two species are now quite common in the trade, *Cercis canadensis* and *Cercis chinensis*. *C. Siliquastrum* is less well known and not so hardy. *Cercis canadensis* becomes a small tree, thirty feet or more in height, and frequently develops a number of stems from the base of the plant. Its habit of growth reminds one of *Amelanchier canadensis*, and the two combine well in naturalistic plantings. A third native plant to add to such a group is the white-flowering dogwood. Some variation exists in the flowering habit of the redbud. A double-flowering form, *plena*, as well as a white-flowering form, *alba*, exists. *Cercis chinensis* is preferred by some to the American redbud. It often is shrubby or forms a low, dense, round-headed small tree. Its flowers are slightly larger and more purple. The plant does not appear to be so hardy as the American redbuds, hence its placement in the secondary list.

Cornus florida, the flowering dogwood, one of the most conspicuous

SELECTED LIST.

Acer palmatum Ashi-Beni.
Acer Ginnala, Amur maple.
Amelanchier grandiflora rubescens.
Cercis canadensis, American redbud.
Cornus florida, flowering dogwood.
Cornus florida rubra, red-flowering dogwood.
Crataegus coccinea, thicket hawthorn.
Crataegus cordata, Washington thorn.
Crataegus Oxyacantha Paulii, Paul's double scarlet hawthorn.
Evonymus europæus, European burning bush.
Evonymus Maackii.
Evonymus planipes.
Evonymus yedoensis, Yeddo *evonymus*.
Gordonia alata, mahoe, franklinia.
Koeleuteria paniculata, golden-rain tree.
Laburnum Vossii.
Magnolia Soulangeana Lennei, Lenne magnolia.
Magnolia stellata rosea, pinkstar magnolia.
Malus Arnoldiana, Arnold crab.
Malus atrosanguinea.
Malus Halliana Parkmanii, Parkman crab.
Malus purpurea Eleyi, Eley crab.
Malus theifera, tea crab.
Stewartia pentagyna grandiflora.
Syringa japonica, Japanese tree lilac.

SECONDARY LIST.

Acer griseum.
Acer palmatum multifidum.
Acer tataricum.
Æsculus Pavia atrosanguinea.
Albizia Julibrissin rosea.
Amelanchier lævis.
Caragana arborescens pendula.
Cercidiphyllum japonicum.
Cercis chinensis.
Cornus alternifolia.
Cornus Kousa.
Crataegus Crus-galli.

Elæagnus angustifolia.
Exochorda grandiflora.
Evonymus atropurpureus.
Halesia carolina (tetraptera).
Hamamelis mollis.
Laburnum alpinum.
Magnolia glauca.
Magnolia Kobus.
Magnolia liliflora.
Magnolia salicifolia.
Magnolia Wilsonii.
Malus dolga.
Malus floribunda.
Malus micromalus.
Malus Scheideckeri.
Malus spectabilis Riversii.
Malus toringoides.
Malus Zumi calocarpa.
Oxydendron arboreum.
Prunus incisa.
Prunus Newporti.
Prunus serrulata fugenzo.
Prunus serrulata Kwanzan.
Prunus Sieboldii (naden).
Prunus subhirtella pendula.
Salix Caprea.
Sorbus Aucuparia.
Sorbus decora.
Staphylea colchica.
Stewartia koreana.
Stewartia Pseudo-Camellia.
Syringa pekinensis.
Ulmus glabra Camperdownii.

PLANTS TO DISCARD.

Acer argutum.
Acer circinatum.
Acer japonicum and most varieties.
Acer palmatum and most varieties.
Acer pennsylvanicum.
Acer Sieboldianum.
Acer spicatum.
Æsculus discolor.
Æsculus neglecta.
Amelanchier canadensis.
Catalpa bignonioides nana (Bungei).
Cercis Siliquastrum.

Cornus controversa.
Cornus Nuttallii.
Crataegus coccinoides.
Crataegus Ellwangeriana.
Crataegus mollis.
Crataegus monogyna and varieties.
Crataegus pinnatifida and varieties.
Crataegus pruinosa.
Crataegus punctata and varieties.
Crataegus rotundifolia.
Crataegus tomentosa.
Evonymus Bungeanus and varieties.
Evonymus europæus (most varieties).
Evonymus lanceifolius.
Evonymus latifolius.
Evonymus macroptera.
Evonymus oxyphyllus.
Evonymus sachalinensis.
Evonymus sanguinea.
Halesia diptera.
Laburnum vulgare and varieties.
Maackia amurensis.
Maackia chinensis.
Magnolia parviflora.
Magnolia Soulangeana (most varieties).
Magnolia Watsoni.
Malus angustifolia and variety.
Malus baccata and varieties.
Malus coronaria and variety.
Malus florentina.
Malus glaucescens.
Malus ioensis.
Malus ioensis plena.
Malus Niedzwetzkyana.
Malus prunifolia and variety.
Malus Sieboldii and variety.
Malus yunnanensis.
Morus alba and varieties.
Morus rubra.
Prunus—All other species and varieties.
Robinia viscosa.
Sorbus alnifolia.
Sorbus americana.
Sorbus Aucuparia (most varieties).
Staphylea pinnata.
Staphylea trifolia.

and handsomest of our native, eastern American small trees, is so well known that it needs little comment here. Besides the species, some of the varieties are also found growing under native conditions. The red-flowering dogwood, *Cornus florida rubra*, has a wide range in color from light pink to deep red. While the light pink forms are common in the wild, only occasionally are deep red-flowering forms seen. The yellow-fruited form, *Cornus florida xanthocarpa*, is found in northeastern Ohio. It is not often seen under cultivation, as its fruits are not so attractive as those of the species. The weeping dogwood, *Cornus florida pendula*, is frequently offered by the trade, but it is not so useful in landscape planting as the species. The double white-flowering dogwood, *C. florida flora plena*, is the newest variety. It should be satisfactory, but needs further observation.

The flowering dogwoods are often unsatisfactory in cultivation. Transplanting of large specimens is difficult. Only well grown nursery stock should be moved and then only when balled and burlapped. Small plants move with less difficulty, but even then are often slow in establishing themselves. The dogwoods prefer a fairly rich, moist soil, slightly acid in reaction. Partial shade and an eastern exposure are best. They do not thrive under hot, dry conditions. Newly planted specimens should be given every opportunity to become established as soon as possible. Vigorous-growing specimens are much less susceptible to borers. Wrapping the trunk with burlap is advisable on newly transplanted plants.

Cornus alternifolia, the pagoda dogwood, is quite attractive in the autumn, with its dark blue fruits borne on red stems. It does well in the shade. *C. Kousa* and its variety *chinensis* are similar to our native flowering dogwood except that they flower three or four weeks after *C. florida* and may be used to extend the flowering period of the flowering dogwood. They have not been satisfactory in central Ohio, probably because of inability to stand the hot summers. *Cornus controversa*, a foreign species similar to our native *C. alternifolia*, and *C. Nuttallii*, the western flowering dogwood, are placed on the discard list for eastern United States.

Considerable confusion exists in the nomenclature of the common hawthorns. *Crataegus coccinea* is selected

to represent the dense, rounded form with stiff horizontal branches, which is characteristic of many of the hawthorns. *C. Crus-galli*, the cockspur thorn, is relegated to the secondary list since it is so susceptible to red spider and other insects and diseases. Even though it is now commonly planted, there are better types.

One of the most effective hawthorns is *Crataegus cordata*, the Washington hawthorn. Its habit of growth is upright to thirty feet with a densely branched round head. The branches bear many broad, triangular-shaped leaves, which are glossy throughout the summer, but turn to orange and scarlet in the autumn. The flowers are white, about one-half inch across, and borne in a many-flowered cluster. Its most attractive feature is its scarlet, relatively small fruits borne in large clusters and remaining on the tree for the greater part of the winter. Consequently, because of these characteristics, the plant is attractive throughout the year. While the Washington hawthorn may be used as a specimen, it is more effective when used in groups of three, five or seven. To give a variation of height to the shrubbery border it will find frequent use here. It is in my opinion the most useful of all the thorns. With few exceptions, the hawthorns are not particular as to soil type nor exposure.

For brilliancy of bloom, few plants can equal the small, double, scarlet flowers of *Crataegus Oxyacantha Paulii*, Paul's English hawthorn. Of much the same habit of growth as the Washington hawthorn, Paul's English hawthorn is smaller, usually not exceeding fifteen to eighteen feet. The leaves are smaller, dark green and lobed. Because of its outstanding flowers, it is probably best used as a specimen, although it would not be out of place at the back of the shrubbery border. The English hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, has often been used for hedge purposes, for which

it is well adapted. Its single white flowers and scarlet fruits are effective when the plants are used in groups. *Crataegus monogyna*, also listed as the English hawthorn, can be distinguished from *Crataegus Oxyacantha* by its larger size and the fact that the fruits have only one seed. *C. Oxyacantha* has two seeds in each fruit. Other species are placed in the discard list.

Four species of *evonymus* find a place on the selected list. They seem to possess characteristics far superior to those that will be found on the secondary and discard lists. *Evonymus europaeus*, European burning bush, is the most common and is useful chiefly because of its narrow, upright habit of growth and pink to reddish-orange fruits and seeds. *Evonymus Maackii* becomes fifteen feet or more in height at maturity, with a spread of about ten feet, and may be developed into a tree form or a large shrub. Pinkish-red fruits are borne abundantly and remain attractive during the autumn months.

Evonymus planipes is similar to *E. Maackii* and is possibly the most attractive of all the *evonymus* in fruit. A small tree at maturity, it has large leaves and large reddish fruit.

Evonymus yedoensis, the Yeddo *evonymus*, is similar to the last-named species in habit of growth. This species is especially attractive during the autumn and winter months. In the autumn the foliage takes on a pleasing purplish-red cast. The pinkish fruit with an orange covering is especially attractive about the time the leaves fall. These characteristics are followed during the winter by the striking purplish-red color of the younger branches.

These species are all hardy at Columbus, O., and require no special soil condition for good growth. They may be effectively used as specimens or to add height and interest to the shrubbery border. All will tolerate shade.

Gordonia alatamaha, also listed under the name *Franklinia alatamaha*, a native of Georgia, may be of questionable hardiness in northern localities, but it seems to be doing well at the Arnold Arboretum and near Philadelphia. Valued mostly because of its flowers in late August, white in color, about three inches in diameter, it becomes a welcome addition to our all too few autumn-flowering shrubs and small trees. The leaves are large, up to six inches in length,

[Continued on page 20.]

Requests for earlier articles in this series have exhausted the supply of back issues carrying them. To meet the numerous calls, the entire series on "Compiling a New Nursery List" will be reprinted, with valuable lists as to use and habit, as well as sources of supply. Copies will be available soon after the appearance of the next and final article, to be published soon, and copies will be available at 25 cents each.

Social Security Act

Amendments Now Being Passed by Congress Include Several Important to Nurserymen

Approval by the House of Representatives at Washington last week of amendments to the social security act as proposed by the ways and means committee, with favorable action by the Senate likely, will bring important changes as of January 1, 1940.

Most important is postponement until January 1, 1943, of any increase in the present old age pension pay roll tax. This tax was scheduled to be increased from its present level of two per cent, half collected from employers and half from employees, to three per cent on January 1, 1940. Under the amendment the rate will continue at two per cent until January 1, 1943, when it will rise to four per cent.

Another important change is that only the first \$3,000 of salary paid an employee by an employer would be subject to the three per cent unemployment compensation pay roll tax. At present this is true in the case of the old age pension pay roll tax, but the total amount of salary, however large, is now subject to tax under the unemployment compensation section of the act.

Further saving to employers is foreshadowed by the provision under which states may reduce their unemployment compensation taxes when certain reserves have been accumulated. This reduction in state taxes would be recognized by the federal government and credits allowed.

Under the amendments, a further group would be included as taxable; these are the salesmen who had previously been considered as independent contractors. This amendment states that the term "employee" "also includes any individual who for remuneration (by way of commission or otherwise) under an agreement or agreements contemplating a series of similar transactions, secures applications or orders or otherwise personally performs services as a salesman for a person in furtherance of such person's trade or business (but who is not an employee of such person under the law of master and servant)," unless such services are performed as a broker or factor.

A new requirement is that every

employer shall supply each employee with a statement either quarterly or annually showing the amount of wages paid and the amount of taxes deducted.

Agricultural Labor.

The amendments will liberalize agricultural exemptions by the terms defining agricultural labor. This portion of the bill reads:

The term "agricultural labor" includes all service performed—

(1) On a farm, in the employ of any person, in connection with cultivating the soil, or in connection with raising or harvesting any agricultural or horticultural commodity.

(2) In the employ of the owner or tenant of a farm, in connection with the operation, management or maintenance of such farm, if the major part of such service is performed on a farm.

(3) In connection with the production or harvesting of maple syrup or maple sugar or any commodity defined as an agricultural commodity in section 15 (g) of the agricultural marketing act, as amended.

(4) In handling, drying, packing, packaging, processing, freezing, grading, storing, or delivering to storage or to market or to a carrier for transportation to market, any agricultural or horticultural commodity; but only if such service is performed as an incident to ordinary farming operations or, in the case of fruits and vegetables, as an incident to the preparation of such fruits or vegetables for market. The provisions of this paragraph shall not be deemed to be applicable with respect to service performed in connection with commercial canning or commercial freezing or in connection with any agricultural or horticultural commodity after its delivery to a terminal market for distribution for consumption.

As used in this subsection, the term "farm" includes stock, dairy, poultry, fruit, fur-bearing animal and truck farms, plantations, ranches, nurseries, ranges, greenhouses or other similar structures used primarily for the raising of agricultural or horticultural commodities, and orchards.

The implications of these changes in the definition of agricultural labor are given by Richard P. White, executive secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, Washington, D. C., in this analysis:

"All employees engaged in the growing and harvesting of nursery stock would continue to be exempt.

"Employees engaged in 'connection with the operation, management, or maintenance' of a nursery would be exempt if the major portion of their service were performed on the nursery. This exemption might have far-reaching implications. Office help, executive employees, night watch-

men, etc., are presumably engaged in this classification. Landscape employees if over fifty per cent of their time is spent in the nursery digging, balling, etc., would likely be included as operation employment.

"Employees engaged in the handling, packing, packaging, storing and delivering of nursery stock to market or to carriers would be exempt if such services were identical to ordinary farming operations. The bureau of internal revenue has always construed this wording to mean incidental in point of time. The present amendments would seem to carry the thought that such services as mentioned in this paragraph are incidental to the entire operation of growing and marketing, up to the delivery of the agricultural commodity to a terminal market, and not limited to the time expended."

From the preceding paragraphs it will be seen that the old method of dividing an employee's time, paying taxes on part of it and not paying taxes on the part spent in an exempt occupation, is done away with. If the major portion of his time is spent in agricultural labor or other exempt occupation, then no taxes are collectible.

Because of these liberalizing amendments, it might be anticipated that agriculturists would claim refunds on employees specified as exempt by the amendments, but not so considered previously by the bureau of internal revenue. This is obviated by a provision in the amendments that no additional claim for taxes and, therefore no claims for refunds may be made on the basis of the change in definitions until after January 1, 1940.

FIRE DAMAGES NURSERY.

Fire of undetermined origin destroyed a large barn and storage building on the property of the South Michigan Nursery, New Buffalo, Mich., May 31. The loss, estimated at \$4,000 by George Stromer, proprietor, is only partially covered by insurance.

The fire, which was discovered by Mrs. Stromer, destroyed the building and its contents of nursery tools and about 400 strawberry crates. The destroyed tools included a new corn planter, cultivators, small farm tools and a power mower that had never been used.

Plants for Continuous Bloom

Third in Series of Articles on Species of Hardy Plants Flowering over a Long Period Includes Labiates, Carlinas, Centaureas and Chrysopsis—By C. W. Wood

Although there are brilliant exceptions to the rule, generally speaking it is safe to say that labiates are not especially showy in flower. Many of them are noted, too, for their long season of bloom. The generic names are also confused, making it difficult for the grower who is careful in his naming to keep his labels correct. The so-called alpine snapdragon, which is neither an alpine nor a snapdragon, is so firmly entrenched—despite the botanists' insistence that it is correctly a *satureia*—in the gardeners' minds as *Calamintha alpina* that it is being kept there in these notes. The type, with its white-lipped violet flowers all summer, is familiar to most and so needs no recommendation here, but it seems not generally known that a pure white form, variety *alba*, exists. In most eyes the latter is far superior to the type, being more showy, if nothing else, and combining better with other colors which the gardener is likely to favor. Nor is *C. grandiflora*, which is *Satureia grandiflora* of some botanists, so well known as it deserves to be. Instead of the mat-making habit of the first named, *grandiflora* makes a sort of bush to the height of a foot and bears its large (an inch or more in length), rosy-purple (deep carmine to some) flowers in axillary whorls from late June until frost. Like the more familiar species, it is easily satisfied in any light soil in sun or light shade and is readily increased from seeds or cuttings, the latter being usually rooted when carefully pulled away from the parent, making it essentially division instead of cuttage.

It remains as true today as it was many years ago when N. Taylor wrote in the *Cyclopedia of Horticulture*, "The *callirhoës* are of the easiest culture and deserving of a much greater popularity." Of the species that I have grown, only *Callirhoe involucrata* is reliably hardy in northern Michigan, and it behaves differently here than it does in some places, as when one author writes that it self-sows prodigiously. It has never seeded itself naturally here and, in fact, makes few viable seeds, and so it has to be grown from cuttings when increase is wanted. Seeds bought from farther

south vegetate quite freely, however. The value of the plant is in its long flowering season, of course, and in its showy wine-red cups. The former extends throughout the summer, the flowers coming on ever-extending, sprawling branches, and the large spectacular cups, which carry the magenta shade much maligned in some plants, especially by some gardeners, are among the showiest of summer's offerings.

Three species of thistlelike plants which I have had under name of *carduncellus* impressed me as splendid plants for the warmer parts of the country, not only because of their long blooming period but also for their almost stemless heads of blue flowers. Two, *C. mitissimus* and *C. monegasensis*, are from the rocky shores of the Mediterranean, where they are said to grow on hot, sunny slopes, and the other, *C. pinnatus*, comes from the dry slopes of the Atlas mountains, in northern Africa, which calls for perfect drainage and a warm, sunny nook. I have never been able to carry them over in a protected frame, but they should be able to stand what the country south of the Ohio has to offer. They are propagated from seeds.

This is a good place to include the silver thistle, *Carlina acaulis*, because it is thistlelike and because it is attention-arresting from spring until winter. There is an unwarranted prejudice among gardeners against everything that resembles a thistle, but it has been my experience that this one needs only to be shown to be sold. There is something about the plant, from its rosette of much-divided spiny leaves to its silvery-white, stemless flower head, as much as six inches across, that demands attention. And best of all, it is a well behaved plant, requiring little except a light soil in full sun. Its two sisters, *C. acanthifolia* and *C. cynara*, which I have grown are even more impressive in their *acanthus*-like foliage and their large heads, but unfortunately they are biennials and therefore less appealing to gardeners. Propagation is by seeds.

Cupid's-dart, or blue cupidone, *Catananche cærulea*, needs no introduc-

tion and is included here as a reminder that it deserves a prominent place in any list of hardy plants of long blooming habit.

I have had much pleasure during recent years in testing the hardy cornflowers and have found a few that deserve a place in our present list. To save space, however, the better known kinds will be omitted. The names are offered for what they are worth, with no guarantee of their authenticity, for nomenclature is badly confused in the trade and even in botanical gardens, from whence many of my seeds have come.

If *Centaurea alpina* comes from the alpine regions it surely cannot go high, because it has time to get three feet high. It is a good plant, however, regardless of its natural habitat, making an ample clump of prickly leaves, downy beneath, and bears light yellow heads from late June until frost. It grows easily in a deep soil in the sun.

For fear you have overlooked the stately *C. babylonica*, even though it is quite well known, it will be included here. Imagine a silvery-leaved plant, six feet or more in height (it is said to grow up to twelve feet in height under good culture in warmer sections), with bright yellow heads from June until frost and you have some idea of its imposing appearance. I have seldom kept it through a hard northern winter in the open, and so I suspect that its Syrian home does not fit it for the coldest sections of our country. It requires perfect drainage.

There is a Greek species (I believe it grows on Mount Olympus) which appeared in a few European lists three or four years ago as *C. pindicola* that holds much promise as a commercial plant for growers south of the latitude of Chicago. It may be, too, that my conclusions regarding its tenderness to cold are unfounded and the loss of my plants may have been caused by poor drainage rather than inability to stand low temperatures. Be that as it may, this 6-inch plant with quite large, pure white heads over woolly, silvered leaves all summer long is worth working for. Another Greek, *C. stricta*, with lovely blue

cornflowers on 6-inch stems from June onward, is one of the prettiest of the long-season bloomers, and a hardy, easy grower as well. I have not grown it, but have seen it in a private garden, where it has withstood 20 degrees below zero and behaved admirably under ordinary garden treatment. No doubt there are many other long-season plants among the 500 or more species in the genus and it would be the part of wisdom for interested growers to try every unknown kind with the object of finding them.

I get little pleasure out of the cerasiums, finding most of them too invasive for the comfort of other plants and of myself. I am told, though, that my aversion for the genus has denied me an all-summer performer in *C. lineare*. I know nothing about the plant except that it is said to produce the typical white flowers of the genus from late June or early July until heavy frost cuts it down. My informant also tells me that it does not spread like the ubiquitous snow-in-summer, its 4-inch stems being quite erect and not rooting like the latter.

The Cyclopaedia of Horticulture does a great injustice to a worthy native plant when it says that *Chrysogonum virginianum* has "little merit horticulturally." It discouraged me from giving the plant a trial until I saw that one European commentator called it "a beloved North American composite," and another referred to it as that "splendid little creeper with a summer-long production of golden-yellow stars." Its performance in my dry soil has justified these encomiums, though I had to get material from the northern part of its range in Pennsylvania before I found a form that was hardy enough to stand the cold climate. It makes a hairy mat of long-petioled leaves from which rise golden-yellow daisies, at first quite stemless but eventually from six to nine inches high, depending on fertility and moisture, from May or early June until September. It is an easy plant to manage, doing best for me in about half shade and in a soil well enriched with leaf mold. It may be endlessly multiplied by division.

It is well to look on any chrysopsis as a long-season plant, knowing that not often will one be found that does not meet the specification. Not many are really showy in the sense that gardeners interpret that term, and that may account for their absence

from our gardens. If one were to depend upon most of our horticultural literature, he would probably wholly disregard the genus, because few of the species are mentioned at all, and more often than not no enthusiasm is shown when they are referred to. I have grown only a few, perhaps not more than eight, of the twenty or more species and so cannot speak with authority on the genus as a whole, but I am enthusiastic about a few, not only because of their long blooming habits, but also for their unobtrusive beauty. Perhaps my favorite is *C. mariana*, a low, silky, hairy plant with masses of pleasing yellow flowers from July until October, though it is really not easy to place it ahead of the better forms of *C. villosa*. The large-flowered forms of the latter are really showy, making good cutting material as well as splendid garden ornaments. There is material in the genus for all kinds of dry, sunny situations, ranging from the border stature of *C. villosa* to the rock garden proportions of *C. falcata*; in fact, no one need complain about a lack of plants for dry, sunny locations so long as he has the golden asters. Most of them are low plants, with golden blooms in a many-flowered head. They are easily grown from autumn-sown seeds, which is perhaps to be preferred in most cases, though particularly good forms, like variety *Rutteri* of *C. villosa*, are best grown from cuttings of new wood in spring.

Most of the bindweeds (*convolvulus* of botanists) are just what the name implies and are therefore introduced into a garden at the risk of having to abandon it to the bindweeds. I have permitted several to gain a foothold in my garden and have spent years trying to eradicate them and so shall try no more of the hardy ones. There is, however, a demand for plants of the showier kinds, especially the ones that bloom from June until frost, and the neighborhood grower could no doubt do a thriving business in pot-grown plants of the better kinds. They should be handled with the idea in mind that they are uncontrollable pests if they once get started. There is not room to go into details regarding the different varieties, except to give a short list of the available ones which are likely to appeal to gardeners. Of the hardy kinds with a long flowering period the following should be mentioned: *C. althæoides*, brilliant pink;

C. japonicus in its double form, which is the *Calystegia pubescens* of most lists, a beautiful weed, with double pinkish flowers; *C. persicus*, with white morning-glories from June until frost. Several have proved too tender for my climate, but would probably be hardy from Chicago south. Of these the following appealed most to me: *C. Cantabrica*, pale rose flowers over gray foliage on trailing stems; *C. mauritanicus*, beautiful deep blue; *C. tenuissimus*, bright pink.

RATING PEONIES.

A pamphlet has gone out to members of the American Peony Society containing a long list of names on which ratings are requested. Replies are to be sent to George W. Peyton, regional vice-president, Rapidan, Va., by July 15.

In conjunction with the society's schedule of classes for its annual show, to be held June 22 and 23, at Boston, a 6-page reprint carries the report of L. W. Lindgren, St. Paul, Minn., on color classification. This is primarily for guidance in setting up exhibits at exhibitions, but may be otherwise useful. Four pages of three columns of small type carry the varieties listed according to their accepted colors.

LILAC DISPLAY.

The annual lilac display of the Edward J. Gardner Nursery, West De Pere, Wis., opened May 28, when the public was invited to view one of the largest collections of lilacs in the state. The display, which continued through Memorial day, attracted one of the largest crowds in the history of the event, and the thousands of blooms included nearly every variety of American lilac as well as 100 French varieties.

NORTH DAKOTA MEETING.

E. C. Hilborn, Valley City, N. D., has been appointed chairman of the local arrangements committee for the annual meeting of the North Dakota State Horticultural Society to be held at Valley City, June 26 and 27. The 2-day program will include speakers from Canada, Minnesota, South Dakota and North Dakota.

THE Belmont Nursery, 30 Terrmino avenue, Long Beach, Cal., has been opened by Julius E. Linde.

Rose Conference

L. C. Bobbink Honored by Dedication of Plaque at New York Botanical Garden

Dedication of a bronze plaque at the New York Botanical Garden, June 6, honored Lambertus C. Bobbink not only for his contributions in counsel and rose plants to that institution, but also as "the man who more than any other is believed responsible for the widespread use and successful culture of roses in America today."

The plaque is fastened to a huge rock and was unveiled by Mrs. Pearl Buck, noted authoress, after introductions by Dr. William J. Robbins, director of the garden, and Joseph R. Swan, president. Mr. Bobbink replied in a few words, obviously overcome. The rock is planted about with roses. Inspection of the gardens after the ceremonies revealed a total of over 6,000 plants, covering almost 700 varieties. They were almost in full bloom except the ramblers and polyanthas.

Mr. Bobbink came to America in 1895 as salesman for a syndicate of Holland nurserymen. Of him the current issue of the New York Botanical Garden journal says: "Mr. Bobbink found in use here only a small assortment of shrubs, scarcely a half-dozen kinds of hybrid perpetual roses and almost no well grown hybrid teas. Moreover, there was little appreciation for the large variety of fine woody plants which he had to offer. After he had passed a successful apprenticeship in Holland, spent three years at work in nurseries in Germany, nearly as long in France, including a year at the Jardin des Plantes, and three years more with nurseries just outside of London, his first American venture appeared to be a failure.

"But the following year he came back, bringing some stock of his own, and with this he set himself up in business at Rutherford, N. J. Before the end of the century, the partnership of Bobbink & Atkins was formed, and the business grew, as Americans learned of the beauty of these new types of nursery stock. Bobbink & Atkins became the pioneer importers in quantity of boxwood, bay trees, many coniferous evergreens, rhododendrons, azaleas and palms, and were the original introducers of much of our choicest ornamental plant material which is in use today.

"Always a shrewd plantsman, with an almost instinctive knowledge of plants, their varieties, their culture and their future possibilities, Mr. Bobbink soon began specializing in roses. Until about 1914, most nurserymen believed that the production of field-grown roses on a commercial scale in America was impossible. Their failure had apparently been due to the use of unsuitable species for the understock, so Mr. Bobbink determined to find the right sort. For eastern United States, he discovered, the most successful stock was the Japanese strain of *Rosa multiflora*. His use of this stock, plus his introduction of many new varieties of hybrid teas from abroad, did more than anything else to increase the use of roses in eastern North America.

"Not only did Mr. Bobbink introduce many new varieties, but he also sought out the finest of the old roses. To him great credit is due for the re-introduction of the charming old-fashioned roses into the gardens of today."

The 2-day rose conference consisted of talks of fifteen or twenty minutes in length by such speakers as Richardson Wright, on the history of the rose; Dr. J. Horace McFarland, on public rose gardens and highway beautification; Dr. H. M. Biekart, on soilless rose culture; Dr. E. C. Auchter, on

contributions of the United States Department of Agriculture; Annette Hoyt Flanders, on design in the rose garden; Charles H. Totty, on greenhouse roses; Allyn R. Jennings, on roses for city parks; T. H. Everett, on soil preparation; Dr. P. W. Zimmerman, on experiments on roses; Max Schling, on roses in floral decoration; Arthur Herrington, on roses for the home garden; Dr. C. A. Weigel, on rose midge; Dr. C. C. Hamilton, on insect pests; Dr. Louis M. Massey, on dusts and dusting equipment, and Dr. B. O. Dodge, on copper compounds for fungous pests, besides a number of prominent amateur rosarians.

MEDAL AWARDED FLASH.

The new climbing rose, Flash, originated by R. Marion Hatton and introduced by the Copard-Pyle Co., patent applied for, was awarded the gold medal of the city of Rome, May 25. It is a bicolor rose, a cross between Rosella and Margaret McGredy, fascinating because of its striking contrast to brilliant scarlet with reverse of petals yellow.

THE peony fields of Charles Klehm, near Arlington Heights, Ill., were visited by thousands of persons, June 4, who came to see the thirty-five acres of peony blooms after reading of their beauty in newspapers. Charles Klehm, who was 72 years of age on his last birthday, conducted the visitors along the rows, while his son, Carl Klehm, supervised a score of pickers who were cutting the buds for market.



L. C. Bobbink and Pearl Buck at New York Botanical Garden Ceremony.

Trade Meetings

MEETING DATES SET.

The Texas Association of Nurserymen will hold its annual convention at Austin, September 6 and 7.

The summer meeting of the Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association will be held at State College, August 9 and 10, according to President H. G. Seyler.

INDIANA MEETING.

The Indiana Nurserymen's Association will hold its summer meeting June 29, at Wiegand's Evergreen Nursery, Indianapolis, where the members will be the guests of Homer L. Wiegand.

The meeting will consist of a short business session and several interesting talks. The speakers will be announced at a later date. All nurserymen and allied interests are invited to attend, and each member is urged to bring a prospective member.

Special entertainment for the ladies is being arranged. Food and mineral water will be provided, so the lunch baskets may be left at home. Homer Wiegand guarantees a good time or refund of transportation expenses. Those who have been his guests at previous meetings know that no requests for refunds will be made.

TEXAS DIRECTORS MEET.

A meeting of the directors of the Texas Association of Nurserymen was held May 31, at the Southern hotel, Dallas. Delegates elected to represent the association at the board of governors' meeting of the A. A. N. convention at Portland, Ore., July 11 to 13, were Carl Shamburger, Tyler, and Hugh Duncan Henderson, Athens. O. S. Gray was appointed to represent the association at the summer meeting of the Oklahoma State Nurserymen's Association, June 14 and 15, at Tulsa.

Plans for the annual meeting of the Texas association, to be held September 6 and 7, were discussed, and any nurseryman having suggestions for the meeting is requested to report them to the president or secretary.

Because of a deficit in the treasury the secretary was instructed to endeavor to collect all dues and the 50 cents on the \$100 sales tax on all sales in Texas, which was agreed upon by

the membership at the meeting last autumn.

J. M. Ramsey, B. E. Williams and Harvey Mosty were appointed a committee of three to investigate federal and state nurseries that are growing and distributing stock in competition with privately owned nurseries in Texas.

Those in attendance at the meeting were O. S. Gray, Arlington; C. C. Mayhew, Sherman; J. M. Ramsey, Austin; Harvey Mosty, Kerrville; J. A. Bostick, Tyler; B. E. Williams, Dallas; E. L. Baker, Fort Worth, and R. P. Verhalen, Scottsville.

MEET AT CINCINNATI.

A fine steak dinner was enjoyed by the members of the Cincinnati Landscape Association at the June meeting in the delightful outdoor grill room at the nurseries of the Herman Brummé Co., near Madeira. Mr. Brummé is president of the association and proved a most gracious host. The nursery plantings were viewed, and some entertainment was presented before the business meeting in the evening.

The business part of the meeting covered many phases of the planting industry in which the association is active locally, as well as some state and national problems. A member was named to represent our association at the Portland convention of the American Association of Nurserymen. Appreciation to the host was expressed for the courtesies of the evening, and arrangements were made for an outing in August.

Edward A. Smith, Sec'y.

FLORIDA MEETING.

The eighteenth annual convention of the Florida State Florists' Association, held May 28 to 30, at the Hotel Suwannee, St. Petersburg, Fla., was attended by nurserymen as well as florists.

The nurserymen's group adopted a resolution urging the association to contact the extension division of the University of Florida regarding facilities for holding the nineteenth annual convention at Gainesville. This resolution was later adopted by the general assembly.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Walter J. Adair; vice-president at large, Calvin Kinsman, and treasurer, Albert R. Monroe. The following were elected vice-presidents to represent their respective groups: M. J. Daetwyler, nurserymen; Harold Tinman, florists; Shelby Shanklin, bulb growers, and Roy Patience, fern growers.

Officers elected for the nurserymen's group were: President, M. J. Daetwyler, Orlando; vice-president, Jesse Johnson, Largo; treasurer, Carl Cowgill, Tampa, and secretary, Dr. Shippy, Gainesville.

SCIENTISTS TO MEET.

The summer meeting of the American Phytopathological Society and the North Central Group of Plant Pathologists will be held June 21 to 23 at Madison, Wis. A preliminary joint session with other botanical societies, held at Milwaukee, Wis., June 20, will discuss photoperiodism.

After the registration at Madison, June 21, a joint session with other botanical societies will be held in the auditorium of the biology building of the University of Wisconsin. The group will be welcomed to the university by President Clarence A. Dykstra and Dean E. B. Fred.

Wednesday afternoon, June 21, section A will hold a joint session with the American Society of Plant Physiologists when plant nutrition will be discussed. Section B will go on a field trip, while section C will inspect the botany, forest products and plant pathology laboratories. The plant pathologists will hold a dinner at the University Club in the evening.

The program Thursday morning, June 22, will consist of a joint session with other botanical societies, at which Dr. E. C. Stakman will read an invitation paper. The afternoon program will include a field trip for section A and a laboratory inspection trip for section B.

The meeting will be climaxed by a picnic for all botanists at Olin park on Lake Monona in the evening. Reservations for the picnic should be made with Dr. R. I. Evans, biology department, University of Wisconsin.

C. R. Orton is president; R. S. Kirby is secretary, and A. J. Riker is chairman of the local arrangements committee.

A. A. N. Convention Program

Complete Schedule of Business Sessions and Entertainment Events Announced for Sixty-fourth Annual Gathering at Portland, Ore., and Subsequent Schedule in California

Announcement of the complete program for the convention of the American Association of Nurserymen to be held at Portland, Ore., next month reveals in detail the elaborate preparations made for full business sessions, instructive addresses, scenic trips and entertainment.

While the convention sessions themselves do not open until Tuesday, July 11, the two days preceding contain many features of interest. Activity will really begin with the arrival of the special train from Chicago, bearing the officers, members of the executive committee, many of the board of governors and other A. A. N. members and guests. After registration Sunday morning, a scenic drive will occupy three hours in the afternoon, during which will be visited the Lambert Gardens and international rose test gardens, each the subject of a special article in preceding issues. In the evening the board of governors will hold its organization meeting.

Monday will be occupied with a number of group meetings. Those not engaged will have the opportunity to visit several places of interest and the nurseries near by. In the evening will be opened the "Dude Ranch," an entertainment feature which will take its place beside the successful rooms of social rendezvous at preceding conventions. Little has been revealed about this feature, but the attitude of the arrangements committee leads to the belief that it has some surprises in store.

The opening business session, Tuesday morning, July 11, will be featured by an address of welcome by the governor of Oregon, by the address of the association's president, Chet G. Marshall, and by an inspiring address by V. M. Ekdahl, manager of the Swift & Co. refinery at Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. Ekdahl's appearance before nurserymen previously on the Pacific coast and before other organizations has always been greeted with enthusiasm. From thirty-five years of sales' experience, this forceful, dynamic speaker emphasizes the importance of coöperation and the effec-

tiveness of concerted action. He says, "No one gets very big in business until he fully realizes how little he can accomplish alone." Mr. Ekdahl has the rare gift of imparting to his listeners his own never-failing enthusiasm, and the ideas he will present should be a stimulation to his hearers.

In the afternoon another notable speaker has been provided. Frank B. Wire, state game supervisor for Oregon, will show three reels of colored moving pictures of Oregon wild life, one of the antelope herds in eastern Oregon, another of Indian fishing and spearing fish in the reserve waters of the Columbia river and the third of amateur fishing on certain Oregon streams. Mr. Wire has been state game supervisor since April, 1932. During his term of office, the big game species have been increasing markedly, so that now Oregon has more deer, elk and antelope than it has had for many years. Fishing conditions have also shown a return toward normal during his regime, and particularly this season the change is noticeable in the approximately 1,000 lakes and 16,000 miles of fishable streams in Oregon.

After the reports of the legislative committee and the executive secretary at this session, the board of governors will meet, and all members of the association are invited to attend.

The entire following day, Wednesday, July 12, will be devoted to the Mount Hood loop trip described in a previous issue of this magazine. The trip includes the scenic Columbia river highway, a view of the Bonneville dam, near which a salmon bake will provide the midday repast, and the Timberline lodge at Mount Hood, where there will be an informal dinner dance in the evening.

After committee reports Thursday morning, Lloyd C. Stark, a past president of the A. A. N. and now governor of Missouri, will speak on "Interstate Trade Barriers." Account of his keynote address on this subject before the council on trade barriers, composed of state officials, appeared in the April 15 issue. Governor Stark combines the detailed knowledge of

PORTLAND CONVENTION COMMITTEE IN ACTION



Chairman and Vice-chairmen Confer.



Paul Doty Gets Enthusiastic.



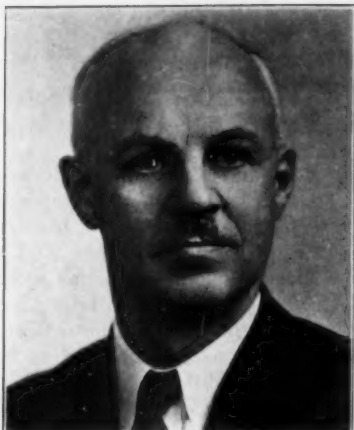
Wayne McGill Still Follows.



Mike Dering Wants to Carry On.



Continue Conference Out Fishing.



Bruno Studios

Frank B. Wire.

various forms of trade barriers he has gained as governor and a lifelong familiarity with the problems of nurserymen in his connection with the Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchards Co., Louisiana, Mo. His address should bring home to nurserymen forcibly the influence of this political problem on their individual business enterprises.

Thursday afternoon an outstanding feature will be a talk on the national parks, illustrated in colors, by John E. Doerr, Jr., park naturalist at Crater lake national park. These pictures will give a fuller conception of the scenic marvels that are to be seen in our western states.

After a business session, followed by a final meeting of the board of governors, the annual banquet is set for the evening, with entertainment and dancing.

The final session will be held Friday morning, to hear reports, elect officers and select the next convention city.

But the program is by no means

concluded with the adjournment sine die of the business meetings, for the nurserymen in the San Francisco area have provided three days of sight-seeing and entertainment. On arrival Sunday morning, July 16, guests will be driven to the Hotel Whitcomb, official headquarters, where an evening get-together will be held after a scenic trip about the city in the afternoon. A trip is scheduled for Monday morning through Golden Gate park and to the redwood grove at Santa Cruz, with the return by way of Niles, Cal., where a barbecue dinner will be provided the guests by George G. Roeding, Jr., of the California Nursery Co. Tuesday, July 18, has been designated nurserymen's day at the exposition, and entertainment has been arranged for them there.

Still farther down the coast, at Los Angeles, Cal., another group of nurserymen has provided entertainment



Lloyd C. Stark.



Vic Ekdahl.

for the following three days, a trip to the Huntington Botanical Gardens, near Pasadena, on the afternoon of July 20, visits to the studios, movie stars' homes and residential districts next morning and a barbecue at the nurseries of Roy F. Wilcox & Co., at Montebello, in the afternoon.

Seattle nurserymen are prepared also to entertain visitors. Those traveling by automobile are requested to register at the New Washington hotel, where there will be an information desk at which visiting nurserymen may readily contact the local group and have a nursery sight-seeing trip arranged if desired. Persons traveling on the special train who do not wish to take the boat trip to Victoria, B. C., also may have nursery trips arranged for them at Seattle.

Automobile parties that travel through California on the way to Portland, by registering at the official hotels noted in the program, can make contact with the local nurserymen through their information booths, for local entertainment and sight-seeing.

TO ALL WHO ARE HEADING FOR PORTLAND IN JULY: GREETINGS:

We've been waiting 25 years to get you folks gathered together in Portland once again. The time is almost here! We've been working hard to get things ready for you, but we've had a lot of fun doing it.

General plans are all completed. The band is waiting to announce your arrival in Portland. The governor of the state of Oregon is waiting to welcome you on the opening day. We have ordered weather par excellence for the duration of your visit. In several of the finest fishing streams of this district we have staked out fish for every nimrod in the association, and we hope Bill Smart doesn't get there first or someone will be short on his quota.

And if there's anything we've forgotten, we have a special committee to take care of that, also.

So we'll be looking for you all in Portland on July 9, or sooner. Until then, Aloha!

YOUR ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

COMPLETE CONVENTION PROGRAM

SATURDAY, JULY 8.

- 9:00 A.M. Registration. Colonial room, mezzanine floor, Multnomah hotel. Those desiring to visit nurseries may arrange for transportation at the information desk, Colonial room.

SUNDAY, JULY 9.

- 7:00 A.M. Arrival of special train, Union station.
 9:00 A.M. Registration. Colonial room.
 2:00 P.M. Three hours of relaxation: Scenic drive, visiting famous Lambert Gardens and International Rose Test Gardens.
 8:00 P.M. Organization meeting of board of governors, all members invited. Grand ballroom.
 8:00 P.M. Meeting, All-America Rose Selections, W. Ray Hastings, chairman. Junior ballroom.

MONDAY, JULY 10.

- 8:00 A.M. Breakfast meeting of Retail Nurserymen's Association, Harold P. Paul, secretary. Rose room.
 9:00 A.M. Registration. Colonial room.
 10:00 A.M. Ornamental Growers' Association, C. J. Maloy, secretary. Marine room.
 10:00 A.M. All-America Rose Selections. Junior ballroom.
 10:00 A.M. Mail Order Nurserymen's Association, E. H. Burgess, president. Room 111.
 1:00 P.M. Women's Auxiliary luncheon, Oswego Country Club.
 2:00 P.M. Fruit Tree Growers' Association, C. J. Maloy, secretary. Marine room.
 3:30 P.M. American Nurserymen's Protective Association, C. J. Maloy, secretary. Marine room.
 8:00 P.M. Roundup at the "Dude Ranch."

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 11.

- 9:30 A.M. Convention called to order, by President Chet G. Marshall.
 Distribution of door prize numbers.
 Invocation, by Dr. W. T. Milliken.
 Address of welcome, by Hon. Charles A. Sprague, governor of Oregon.
 Response, by Owen G. Wood, vice-president.
 Announcements by E. "Mike" Dering, chairman of arrangements committee.
 10:10 A.M. President's address, by Chet G. Marshall.
 10:40 A.M. Report of treasurer, by Owen G. Wood.
 10:50 A.M. Report of executive committee, by Clarence O. Siebenthaler.
 11:30 A.M. "Thought-provoking Ideas on Advertising and Selling," by V. M. Ekdahl, manager of Swift & Co. refinery, Los Angeles, Cal.
 12:15 P.M. Appointment of temporary committees.
 12:30 P.M. Adjourn for luncheon.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 11.

- 2:00 P.M. "Oregon Wild Life," illustrated in colored motion pictures, by Frank B. Wire, Oregon state game supervisor.
 2:45 P.M. Report of legislative committee, by Clarence O. Siebenthaler.
 3:00 P.M. Report of executive secretary, by Richard P. White.
 3:30 P.M. Board of governors' meeting. All members invited.
 3:30 P.M. Women's Auxiliary tea, at Meier & Frank Co.
 8:00 P.M. "Dude Ranch" goes on.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

- 9:00 A.M. Mount Hood loop trip via scenic Columbia river highway; Chinook salmon bake near Bonneville dam, returning via Timberline lodge for informal dinner dance.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 13.

- 9:30 A.M. Reports of chairmen of standing committees and discussion:
 Arboretum, by Robert Pyle.
 Market development and publicity, by Paul Stark.
 Quarantine, by Albert F. Meehan.
 Trade barriers, by Lee McClain.
 Nomenclature, by Harlan P. Kelsey.
 Transportation and traffic, by Charles Sizemore.
 Standardization, by William Flemer.
 Co-operation with U. S. D. A., by Henry B. Chase.

U. S. Chamber of Commerce, by Robert Pyle, counselor.

Vigilance and arbitration, by Richard P. White.
 Trade practices and ethics, by Louis C. Hillenmeyer.

Trade relations, by D. Barrett Cole.

- 11:30 A.M. "Interstate Trade Barriers," by Hon. Lloyd C. Stark, governor of Missouri.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 13.

- 2:00 P.M. "Our National Parks," illustrated in colors, by John E. Doerr, Jr., park naturalist, Crater lake national park.
 3:00 P.M. Unfinished business.
 4:00 P.M. Board of governors' final meeting.
 7:00 P.M. Annual banquet, floor show, dancing.
 11:00 P.M. Last roundup at the "Dude Ranch."

FRIDAY, JULY 14.

- 9:30 A.M. Distribution of door prize numbers.
 Report of actions taken by board of governors and executive committee.
 Reports of affiliated organizations.
 New business.
 Resolutions.
 Report of necrology committee.
 Report of auditing committee.
 Report of committee on addresses.
 Selection of 1940 convention city.
 Election of officers.
 Presentation of new officers.
 12:30 P.M. Adjournment sine die.

POST-CONVENTION ACTIVITIES IN CALIFORNIA.

SATURDAY, JULY 15.

- 8:15 A.M. Leave Portland via Southern Pacific railroad, excursion tickets previously validated at registration desk.

SUNDAY, JULY 16.

- 7:00 A.M. Arrive Sixteenth street station, Oakland, Cal. Visitors will be met and conducted via busses over Bay bridge, past Treasure island to Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco, official headquarters.
 P.M. Scenic trips scheduled for visits to Twin peaks, Golden Gate park and Golden Gate bridge in the afternoon.
 P.M. Evening get-together, at Hotel Whitcomb.

MONDAY, JULY 17.

- A.M. Trip by bus via Golden Gate park and Skyline boulevard to California redwood park. Luncheon at Brookdale lodge.
 P.M. Return via Santa Cruz mountains, through Los Gatos and San Jose, arriving 4 P.M. at Niles, where nurserymen will be guests of George C. Roeding, Jr., California Nursery Co., at a barbecue dinner. Return to San Francisco.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

Special designation, Nurserymen's Day, at Treasure island, Golden Gate International Exposition. Entertainment, dinner and dancing arranged.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

Open for further visits to exposition or nurseries, or traveling to southern California. Official headquarters, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles.

THURSDAY, JULY 20.

- P.M. Trip to Huntington Botanical Gardens, San Marino, near Pasadena.

FRIDAY, JULY 21.

- A.M. Visits to moving picture studios, movie stars' homes and residential districts.
 P.M. Barbecue, guests of Roy F. Wilcox nurseries, Montebello, barbecue.

SATURDAY, JULY 22.

Open for nursery trips and visits to special attractions.

THEY INVITE YOU.

Travelers to the Portland convention next month will no doubt stop at nursery centers en route, to note varying growing conditions and crops in different sections, to renew old friendships and to make new acquaintances. On the Pacific coast, arrangements have been made in the principal cities for a headquarters hotel, at which an information desk for registration will be maintained, so that contacts easily may be made by motorists passing through, as well as by the large groups traveling by train. Some nurserymen in other localities have taken space in this issue to extend particular invitations, and the following supplementary notes briefly tell what visitors may see.

It may be added that travelers are invited to visit the office of the American Nurseryman and make use of such facilities as may be of service to them. The editor will welcome them, until the time of embarking on the special train July 5.

Those who arrive in town early enough may see the famous evergreens of the D. Hill Nursery Co. at Dundee, Ill., thirty-five miles northwest of Chicago. Well recovered from the devastating hailstorm of a few seasons ago, the nurseries now are the evergreen show place of former years.

Motorists traveling to the convention along the northern tier of states will find highway No. 10 an all-paved route to the coast, leading out of the Twin Cities. A short distance past Fargo is Valley City, N. D., where the highway leads past the offices of the Northwest Nursery Co. E. C. Hilborn, general manager of the company and a past president of the

SPECIAL TRAIN TO PORTLAND. CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Lv. Chicago, via special train	10:00 a.m., July 5
Ar. St. Paul, Minn.	6:00 p.m., July 5
Lv. Fort Worth, Tex.	8:30 a.m., July 4
Ar. Kansas City, Mo.	10:10 p.m., July 4
Lv. Kansas City	11:35 p.m., July 4
Ar. St. Paul, Minn.	2:00 p.m., July 5
Lv. St. Paul, via special train	6:30 p.m., July 5
Ar. Glasgow, Mont.	2:30 p.m., July 6
Motor tour to and around Fort Peck dam.	
Lv. Glasgow	5:30 p.m., July 6
Ar. Glacier Park, Mont.	6:00 a.m., July 7
Motor tour through Glacier park.	
Lv. Belton, Mont. (Glacier Park)	2:00 p.m., July 7
Ar. Seattle, Wash.	7:45 a.m., July 8
Lv. Seattle	9:00 a.m., July 8
Ar. Victoria, B. C.	12:50 p.m., July 8
Motor tour of city and gardens.	
Lv. Victoria	4:30 p.m., July 8
Ar. Seattle, Wash.	9:00 p.m., July 8
Lv. Seattle, Wash.	12:00 midnight, July 8
Ar. Portland, Ore.	7:00 a.m., July 9

A. A. N., extends a cordial invitation to friends to stop there for a breathing spell from the highway run. Besides an invitation to dine, he offers a game of golf on an interesting course and a glimpse at the nursery situated in the Shewenne valley, which is 150 feet below the surrounding prairie. Highway No. 10 westward from Valley City leads to Yellowstone park, or one may turn off to the north to Glacier national park and thence go through Spokane to Portland.

On the southern route, the Willis Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan., is one of the oldest wholesale nurseries in the middle west, established in 1872. Ottawa is a beautiful little city of 10,000, located on the main lines of the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railroads and on U. S. highways 50S and 59. It is only sixty-five miles southwest of Kansas City and twenty-five miles south of Lawrence, which is on transcontinental highway 40.

The Willis Nursery Co. has two of the largest storage houses in the country, one of them being served by a sidetrack on the Santa Fe railroad. The nurseries consist of several hundred acres devoted to extensive plantings of evergreens, shade trees, shrubs, perennials and fruit trees. This firm introduced the popular Goldflame honeysuckle and among its other specialties are rose acacia standards, globe locust, umbrella willows and double-flowering kerria.

In a locality of northeastern Oregon noted for its historic and scenic interest, the Milton Nursery Co., Milton, is one of the oldest on the Pa-

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

cific coast, and C. Bert Miller, now serving as president of the Oregon Association of Nurserymen, is known to easterners and westerners alike.

The prominent firms of the convention city of Portland have been the subjects of sketches in these columns in the past few months, presenting the members of the arrangements committee, and detailed repetition seems unnecessary. Just in the June 1 issue appeared data about A. McGill & Son, Fairview, and Doty & Doerner, having nurseries at Multnomah and Fairview—Wayne McGill and Paul Doty are the two vice-chairmen supporting E. "Mike" Dering on the arrangements committee. The chairman and his partner, A. C. Peterson, will welcome visitors to the 125 acres of roses at Scappoose, which it is expected will be in full bloom at the time.

Unusual evergreens and shrubs are to be seen at the nursery of the Sherwood Nursery Co., which operates 100 acres in the foothills of the Cascade mountains, between Portland and Mount Hood, and the four acres devoted to propagation within the city limits, details of which were related in the issue of February 15.

Holly is the specialty at the nursery of George Teufel, Portland, cut material being shipped for the Christmas trade and small holly trees supplied at wholesale. In the fifty acres are grown also azaleas, English laurel, boxwood and many other items.

The espalier fruit trees long used in Europe in landscape work are field grown by the United States Espalier Nursery, Inc., Portland. Through the importation of foundation and budding stock from European sources and several years of trial along the lines of acclimatization, this nursery has succeeded in establishing espaliers in the Pacific northwest, from which they are distributed to all parts of the United States.

The Mount Vernon Nursery is located at Mount Vernon, Wash., sixty miles north of Seattle on Pacific high-

LAST CALL!

From the reservations received to date at least 150 persons will ride on the special train to the Portland convention.

Berths in the tourist section and special accommodations in the other cars are almost entirely taken. If you want either of these, please telegraph me at once.

Better make your reservation promptly, in any event, so your name will surely be included in that interesting and valuable souvenir of the trip, "Who's Who on the Special Train." As it requires a few days to print this, we want your reservations early, so that the names of those in your party may be included.

W. J. Smart, Chairman
Transportation Committee,
Dundee, Ill.

AT YOUR SERVICE.

Easterners who may leave home several days in advance of embarking on the special train and would like at Chicago a last-minute connection with their offices may have mail addressed to them in care of the American Nurseryman, 508 South Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Letters received at this office in the first mail July 5 will be delivered to passengers on the special train before its departure.

SEE OREGON ROSES!!



At the Portland Convention you will have a real opportunity to see Oregon-grown roses.

A cordial invitation awaits you to visit our rose fields and view the planting of over 750,000 roses which we expect will be in full bloom.

See these new varieties: Brazier, Christopher Stone, Golden Rapture, McGredy's Yellow, Mme. Jos. Perraud, Phyllis Gold, Picture, Southport.



As well as the older varieties: Condesa de Sastago, Cynthia, Duquesa de Penaranda, Etoile de Hollande, Golden Dawn, Hinrich Gaede, McGredy's Ivory, Mrs. Sam McGredy.

And over 300 other rare, new and old standard varieties.

*We Have Proved to Many That It Pays to Buy from a Rose Specialist.
Let Us Prove It to You.*

Ask for our list of 1939-40 crop, ready now, and let us show you how to increase your rose sales with better plants.

PETERSON & DERING, Inc.
Wholesale Rose Growers • Scappoose, Oregon
Field-grown Roses Exclusively Budded Low on Multiflora Japonica.

way 99, on the road to Vancouver, B. C. It comprises fifty acres of ornamental shrubbery, with office, display yard, packing sheds and propagating house. Practically everything the nursery sells is grown here. The nursery was established in 1904 and has been under the management and ownership of E. B. Chenoweth since 1916. He specializes in the wholesaling of Oregon grape seedlings and mountain ash trees, having shipped these to all forty-eight states within the past year. The entire northwestern section of the state is supplied in a retail way.

TREAT IN STORE.

Avery H. Steinmetz, manager of the Portland Wholesale Nursery Co., Portland, Ore., and Mrs. Steinmetz made a trip through Washington and British Columbia and, with one or two million Canadians and Americans, got a thrill out of seeing King George and Queen Elizabeth. At Victoria, B. C., they visited Butchart's Gardens again and were both impressed by the sunken garden. Mr. Steinmetz says, "We could not help feeling that eastern nurserymen have a real treat in store for them when

they visit this place on their way to Portland."

Nurserymen from British Columbia to southern California are really enthusiastic about the Portland convention and are determined to make it a big success, he reports, after calling on most of his customers in the Pa-

cific coast region during last month.

Sales of his company for the season have been normal, he reports, though not up to last year, which was somewhat heavier than usual. Collections have been quite satisfactory and, considering everything, he feels optimistic over the nursery situation.

HOLLY TREES

OREGON ENGLISH HOLLY

WITH LOTS OF BERRIES ON.

ALL SIZES.

IN QUANTITY.

Also

CAMELIAS — AZALEAS — DAPHNE
BOXWOOD — ENGLISH LAUREL

GEO. TEUFEL'S HOLLY NURSERY

4 MILES WEST OF

PORTLAND, OREGON

ON BARNES ROAD

RT. 5

Est. 1898

BOX 450

Oregon Spring Meeting

*Staff of Oregon State Agricultural College Gives
Instructive Lectures at Two Days' Sessions*

The spring meeting of the Oregon Association of Nurserymen was held at Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis, May 9 and 10. In the absence of President C. Bert Miller and Vice-president Fred J. Borsch, the meeting was called to order by Secretary J. E. French. Before the meeting was turned over to Prof. Henry Hartman, horticulturist at the Oregon experiment station, the secretary asked the members if there was any business to be taken up.

John Wieman, chief of the nursery service, stated that the executive board had expressed its willingness to have the attorney general look over the nurserymen's law to see if there were any loopholes. It was agreed to have this done.

There being no further business presented, Mr. French turned the meeting over to Professor Hartman, who introduced R. S. Besse, vice-director of the experiment station, who welcomed the nurserymen to the college. Mr. Besse gave a thorough summary of the experimental work done for the nurserymen.

Dr. R. E. Stephenson, professor of soils, gave a comprehensive and instructive lecture on the texture and structure of soils, stressing the fact that structure was of far greater importance than texture. Good structure, similar to that of a sponge, is to be desired in a soil. Depth of the structure is also important. The planter must know the essential elements of fertilizers to get best results. Organic matter such as farm manure, green manure, compost, alfalfa hay, hops and many others contain far more nutrients than mineral fertilizers. Dr. Stephenson stressed the fact that material that will rot quickly and have a lasting quality is needed for the soil. While bone meal is best used for slow-growing plants, a mixture of bone meal, farm manure, sulphate of ammonia, limestone and phosphate is suitable for most crops.

Frank McKennon, chief of the division of plant industry and president of the Western Plant Board, gave a talk on quarantines and regulatory measures. He stated that it was his intention at the next regular meet-

ing of the plant board, in California, to try to get the board to condemn the regulatory practices between states. A. M. Doerner moved that the Oregon Association of Nurserymen endorse the action of Frank McKennon. The motion was seconded by J. Frank Schmidt and carried.

Dr. Olen read a paper on azalea flower spot, which was to have been given by Frank P. McWhorter, pathologist at the Oregon experiment station. The paper stated that Oregon azaleas were free from this trouble, and there is no danger of their being infected unless the disease is brought in on plants from where it exists.

Prof. F. C. Reimer, superintendent of the southern branch of the Oregon experiment station, gave a lecture on the handling of seeds and seedlings. He stated that seeds from the earliest apples, cherries and pears will not germinate. One orange seed will grow from two to twelve trees, and one grape seed will produce from one to two plants.

According to Professor Reimer, the native Oregon crab apple is the best stock for Japanese flowering crabs.

The apparatus for heating electric greenhouses and hotbeds was shown and explained by Prof. F. E. Price, head of agricultural engineering research.

The work being done on Berkman blight and other diseases was explained by Dr. John Milbrath, pathology and horticultural research assistant, and the marked success attained was shown.

Prof. A. L. Peck, of the department of landscape architecture, took

the nurserymen for a trip over the campus to see the effects of massed plantings about the large buildings.

The nurserymen and their wives met at the tearoom of the Memorial Union building for a banquet at 6:30 p. m. President George W. Peavy of Oregon State Agricultural College gave the address of welcome, and he stressed the fact that among the nurserymen present were a great many former students of the college. He paid a tribute to Secretary French as being an old-timer of the class of 1908. Mr. French responded to the president's address of welcome and stated that the nurserymen were glad to have the opportunity of holding their spring meeting at the college. Mr. French then called upon Avery H. Steinmetz, who had just returned from a trip to California and Nevada, to tell the group of the coming convention of the A. A. N. Mr. Steinmetz told of the work being done to get ready for the convention, and he asked all to attend.

Professor Peck showed colored slides of his trip to England, Scotland, France and Italy. The pictures were of the gardens, lawns, buildings, etc.

Wednesday, May 10, the meeting was called to order at 9 a. m. Prof. Elmer Hansen gave an outline of work done on the defoliation of roses, and he stated that the staff did not yet know how far it has perfected the method. Although the staff workers can defoliate the stock, they do not know as to its injury to the rose.

Avery H. Steinmetz gave one of the best and most comprehensive papers, on the production of nursery stock for the wholesale trade. He

Driving to Portland?

Highway No. 10, an all-paved route to the coast, from the Twin Cities, through Fargo, to Yellowstone or Glacier Park, Spokane and Portland passes the offices of the

NORTHWEST NURSERY CO.
VALLEY CITY, N. D.

The latchstring is out, and it will please us to have our nursery friends drop in, take time to dine with us, play a game of golf and have a glimpse of the nursery in the Sheyenne Valley. It will be a breathing spell from your highway run.

E. C. HILBORN
General Manager

ON YOUR WAY

to the National Convention

or returning


VISIT

the extensive

Wholesale Nurseries of the

WILLIS NURSERY CO.

Ottawa, Kan.



WELCOME A. A. N.

*We welcome you to our sun-kissed land,
To its fragrant flowers on every hand
To plains and valleys, great and wide,
From Idaho to ocean tide,
With riches stored, we welcome you,
Where plenty reigns and friends are true.*

SHERWOOD NURSERY CO.
Evergreens
Propagators & Growers
141 S. E. 45th Avenue PORTLAND, ORE.

**FRUIT and SHADE
TREE SEEDLINGS**

Oregon and Washington Grown
Apple, Pear, Mahaleb, Mazzard,
Myrobalan
Quince (rooted cuttings)
Chinese Elm Seedlings
Complete Line General Nursery Stock.
Chinese Elm, Transplanted Specimens.
Norway Maple, Lining-out Whips.
Send list of your wants for prices.
New catalogue now ready.
Combination carloads to eastern dis-
tributing points.

MILTON NURSERY CO.
A. Miller & Sons, Inc.
Since 1878
Milton, Oregon

**ESPALIER FRUIT
TREES**

We welcome our fellow nurserymen
at our espalier gardens, while visiting
the Portland Convention.

**UNITED STATES ESPALIER
NURSERY CO., INC.**
0304 Southwest Vermont St.
Phone: ATWATER 2714
PORTLAND, ORE.

**Field-Grown
Rosebushes**

HOWARD ROSE CO.
Hemet, California



North Dakota and Montana Seeds
Tree, Shrub and Flower Seeds
ANEMONE PATENS new collected seeds
ready soon. Also, Ulmus americana and
other seeds.

E. C. MORAN
Medora, N. D.

stressed the necessity for quality
above all else.

Professor Hartman gave an inter-
esting talk on experiments dealing
with the storage of nursery stock.

Spray materials, applications and
equipment were dealt with by Dr.
W. P. Duruz, W. D. Edwards, en-
tomologist, John Milbrath and R. H.
Robinson, research chemist. Every
type of equipment, from the so-called
fly spray gun to the large nursery
sprayer, was on display and also all
kinds of spray materials.

At 1:15 p. m., a tour of the nurs-
ery plots was made, and work being
done and already accomplished was
seen.
J. E. French, Sec'y.

OREGON A. A. N. CHAPTER.

The Oregon chapter of the Ameri-
can Association of Nurserymen met
at the office of the Portland Whole-
sale Nursery Co., June 9, for the pur-
pose of electing officers for the com-
ing year. President E. "Mike" Dering
presided over the meeting, at which
twenty-two members were present.

Wayne E. McGill, of A. McGill
& Son, is the newly-elected president
of the chapter. Other officers are Ray
Simpson, Lewis & Simpson, Inc.,
vice-president, and Andrew W. Sher-
wood, Sherwood Nursery Co., secre-
tary.

The delegates and alternates car-
ried over from last year are Paul Doty
and J. Frank Schmidt, with Earl
Houseweart and Ray Simpson as al-
ternates. Recommendations and in-
structions were given to the delegates.

Convention plans were outlined by
Mr. Dering, chairman of the arrange-
ments committee. Considerable time
was also given to the matter of in-
creased membership in the Oregon
chapter. Many new members have
been gained during the past year, but
it is hoped to gain several more be-
fore convention time.

At an earlier meeting of the chap-
ter, individual members were asked
if they thought they were receiving
full worth from the American Asso-
ciation of Nurserymen. Various mem-
bers told of the good they were
receiving, and it was unanimously
agreed that the A. A. N. is quite
worth while to everyone. R. R. H.

H. IRVING WILSON has opened
the Wilson Landscape Co., 4219
Northeast Sixty-fifth street, Portland,
Ore.

We wish to thank our many
friends and customers for their
valued patronage during the past
season.

A Cordial Invitation is extended
to visit us during the
A. A. N. CONVENTION
PORTLAND, OREGON,
JULY 9 to 14.

Plan now to attend and have a
real vacation in the glorious west.

A. MCGILL & SON
FAIRVIEW, OREGON

Since we are great boosters for the
Pacific Coast, we are proud of the
fact that the American Association of
Nurserymen has chosen Portland as
its Convention City this year.

We will be on hand to greet you
and do whatever we can to make your
trip to the Pacific Coast both pleasant
and profitable.

**Portland Wholesale
Nursery Co.**
306 S. E. 12th Avenue
PORTLAND - OREGON

Oregon-Grown Trees

BRING SATISFACTION

We have a fine lot of stock coming
on for this fall.
May we quote you now from advance
lists? Catalogue September 1.

DOTY & DOERNER, Inc.
Route 6, Box 92
Portland, Oregon

PACIFIC COAST NURSERY

2241 N. Skidmore Court
Portland, Ore.

We have a surplus of Mazzard, Mahaleb,
Myrobalan, Quince, Pear and Apple seed-
lings in all grades. Samples upon re-
quest.

John Holmason, Prop.

ORENCO NURSERY CO.

Orencia, Oregon
WHOLESALE GROWERS

Fruit, Shade, Flowering Ornamental
Trees, Fruit-tree Seedlings, Roses, Etc.
Very complete line of quality stock
Catalogue sent on request.

OBITUARY.

Robert C. Chase.

Robert Collyer Chase, secretary and treasurer of the Chase Nursery Co., Chase, Ala., died June 8, at his home, at Chase. Although he had suffered a heart attack about six weeks previously, he was apparently on his way to recovery when another attack caused his death. He was 63 years of age.

"Mr. Bob," as he was known by his friends, was born in Livermore, Me., and had resided in Madison county, Alabama, for the past fifty years. He was widely known in nursery circles throughout the United States, and he had made several visits to nurseries and gardens in Europe in connection with the company's business. He was again planning a trip to England and reservations had been made about six months ago, but they were canceled May 3, when his physician informed him his health would not permit such a trip.

About ten years ago Mr. Chase suffered an attack of arthritis and spent some six months at Honolulu for his health, and nearly every year since he and his wife had taken an ocean trip. However, last year they motored to the west coast.

Mr. Chase and his three brothers, Herbert S., Charles F. and Henry B., went to Alabama from Maine in August, 1889, and formed the Alabama Nursery Co., which they later sold. Robert C. and Henry B. Chase formed the Chase Nursery Co., at Chase, which has expanded until today it is one of the largest of its kind in the country. Henry B. Chase, president of the firm, has long been active in trade association affairs, having been elected president of the A. A. N. in 1914.

The two brothers had planned to observe their fiftieth anniversary in business during August by entertaining the Southern Nurserymen's Association, in its summer meeting, at their nursery.

Mr. Chase was a member of the Masonic order, being a Shriner and Knight Templar.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Emma Florence Chase; three sons, Robert Chase, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.; Richard Chase, Richmond, Va., and Henry Homer Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; a daughter, Mrs. Ruth Linehan, Bath, N. Y.; three brothers, Herbert S. Chase, Soledad, Cal.; Charles Chase,

Spokane, Wash., and Henry B. Chase, Huntsville, besides six grandchildren.

John R. Hartung.

John R. Hartung, 70 years of age, who for many years had been prominent in the nursery business in New Jersey and operated nurseries in several towns, died May 31 at his home at Jersey City, N. J. He was a member of the New Jersey Association of Nurserymen. Besides being active in the nursery trade, he was a director of the Excelsior Building & Loan Association, Jersey City, and of the Limestone Products Corp. He also was prominent in Masonic circles and other fraternal affairs in north Jersey. He is survived by his widow, two sons and three grandchildren. B. J.

Henry Hall Townes.

Henry Hall Townes, 34 years of age, propagator for the Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Ga., died May 29, after a short illness.

For the past eighteen years Mr. Townes had been employed as propagator at the nurseries and was considered one of the leading experts on camellias in the south. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Jewel Hall Townes, one son and two daughters.

Henry Correvon.

Henry Correvon, Geneva, Switzerland, noted grower of alpine plants and horticultural writer, died May 11 at the age of 85. He had devoted his lifetime to his hobby, the growing of alpine plants, and his nursery at Chene Bourg, Switzerland, was of great interest to plant growers the world over. Mr. Correvon was equally famous for his contributions to horticultural magazines, and his books,

"Rock Garden and Alpine Plants" and "Album des Orchides de L'Europe," are accepted authorities on their subjects. Several years ago he made a lecture tour of the United States.

Ernest A. Fabi.

Ernest A. Fabi, 62 years old, Seattle, Wash., died May 28, of a heart attack. Mr. Fabi, born in Germany, came to the United States when 4 years old. Before moving to Seattle in 1900 he resided in Chicago. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Jennie Fabi.

August Guignard.

August Guignard, 64 years old, founder of the Ideal Grader & Nursery Co., Hood River, Ore., died at St. Vincent's hospital, Portland, May 28. Born in St. Louis, Mo., Mr. Guignard settled with his parents in Oswego, Ore., in 1880. Moving to Hood River in 1902 he purchased a fruit ranch in partnership with Fred Rossiger. Mr. Guignard and his partner developed and manufactured fruit-grading and washing equipment that is widely used. He was active in fraternal and civic organizations. He is survived by a son, John Guignard, and a daughter, Mrs. August Bosse, both of Hood River.

THE landscaping contract for the grounds of the United States bureau of roads depot, Denver, Colo., was awarded to the Green Bowers Nursery, Denver.

THE Burwell Nurseries Co., Columbus, O., held an open house during the week of May 12. The many rock gardens were effectively lighted at night to attract visitors.



The Storrs & Harrison Company

"PAINESVILLE NURSERIES"

85 Years in

Painesville, Ohio

MIDWEST HEADQUARTERS FOR COMPLETE NURSERY SUPPLY

Fruit Trees
Deciduous Trees
Evergreen Trees
Shrubs
Vines

Small Fruits
Roses
Hardy Perennials
Plants
Seeds, Bulbs, Tubers

OUTPOST NURSERIES

Ridgefield, Conn.

European Green Beech

Heavy Sheared Specimens

Transplanted Spring 1936

4 to 5 ft., B&B.....	\$2.00
5 to 6 ft., B&B.....	3.00
6 to 8 ft., B&B.....	4.25
8 to 10 ft., B&B.....	7.00

F.O.B. Ridgefield, Conn.

TAXUS**Cuspidata Capitata**

1½ to 10 feet.

Best available.

Carloads or truckloads only.

VISSER'S NURSERIES

Springfield Gardens, L. I., N. Y.

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MINNESOTA IRIS SHOW.

The twentieth annual iris show of the Minnesota Peony and Iris Society was held June 1 and 2 at the Golden Rule department store, St. Paul, Minn. The irises and peonies displayed were of exceptionally good quality because the dates of the show were set to meet the early season caused by extreme heat.

First prize for the grand champion spike was won by Schreiner's Iris Gardens, St. Paul, with a lovely spike of Angelus. Schreiner's Iris Gardens also won first place for a display of fifty varieties, with Riverview Gardens, St. Paul, second. R. C. Schneider, St. Paul, being the only exhibitor in the artistic arrangement class, was awarded the blue ribbon.

For a specimen stalk, white in general effect, Los Angeles won first place for Schreiner's Iris Gardens, and William Lindgren, St. Paul, and R. C. Schneider placed second and third respectively.

In the class for one spike of yellow, Schreiner's Iris Gardens again placed first, with R. C. Schneider second. Exclusive, a light blue, won first for Schreiner's Iris Gardens; Shining Waters won second for William Lindgren, and El Capitan placed third for R. C. Schneider.

El Capitan, this time in the blue-purple class, won first for William Lindgren; T. E. Carpenter was second and R. C. Schneider, third.

Schreiner's Iris Gardens again won a first in the red-purple class, R. C. Schneider taking second. Schreiner's Iris Gardens were the only exhibitors in the class for one spike, blended colors, and won the blue ribbon with Copper Lustre.

T. E. Carpenter placed first for a red in general effect, Schreiner's Iris Gardens being awarded second and R. C. Schneider, third. Riverview Gardens won first with a collection of perennials in the group open to all. A few good spikes of some of the newer hemerocallis were included in the group. R. C. Schneider took second with a smaller collection.

R. C. Schneider, the lone exhibitor of peonies, won the blue ribbon with his collection.

A FRAME building and a truck of the Bay Meadows Nursery, Colma, Cal., were destroyed by a fire of undetermined origin, May 17.

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New Jersey News

W. H. MARTIN NAMED DEAN.

Dr. W. H. Martin has been named dean of the college of agriculture of Rutgers University and director of the New Jersey state agricultural experiment station, New Brunswick, with which institutions he has been affiliated as a teacher, investigator and administrator for nearly twenty-five years. He succeeds the late Jacob Goodale Lipman, whose work brought international recognition to Rutgers and the experiment station.

A native of Carlisle, Pa., where he spent much of his boyhood on a farm, Dr. Martin graduated from the University of Maine in 1915. He went to Rutgers that year as a research assistant in plant pathology, beginning a career in agricultural research and education that has since made him known to thousands of New Jersey farmers for his aid in combating diseases which constantly threaten their crops.

Dr. Martin received his master's degree from Rutgers in 1917 and the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1918. He was appointed experiment station plant pathologist five years later and in 1926 was named professor of plant pathology of the state agricultural college. B. J.

JUDGE GARDEN CONTEST.

Among those who served as judges for the yard and garden contest held in Bergen county, New Jersey, in May, were eight members of the North Jersey Metropolitan Nurserymen's Association.

The contest, held under the sponsorship of the garden clubs of Bergen county and the Bergen Evening Record, had more than 500 gardeners enrolled in the competition. The county was divided into seven districts, and prizes were awarded to winners in each district on the basis of points compiled. The points were awarded on design, lawn condition, type and condition of plant material and maintenance.

The eight nurserymen serving as judges were Erdman Cain, West Englewood; Harry Deverman, Clifton; Gerard Grootendorst, Oakland; Charles Hess, Mountain View; Paul Hoverman, Paramus; E. A. Mallette, Rutherford; Maarten Snel, Hacken-

sack, and Robert Waidmann, Fort Lee.

NORTH JERSEY TRIP.

The North Jersey Metropolitan Nurserymen's Association will visit Skylands Farms, the Lew's estate, Sterlington, N. Y., June 27.

The group will meet at G. Grootendorst's nursery, Oakland, N. J., from which the trip to Sterlington will be made. The visitors will see much new material and will be able to learn much on landscaping.

William Hallicy, Sec'y.

ELM DISEASE SURVEY.

A survey to determine the number of New Jersey trees infected with the Dutch elm blight was started during the week of June 12 and will continue throughout the summer, according to an announcement by the state department of agriculture at Trenton. Most of the infected trees are in north and central New Jersey.

Trees which show symptoms will be tagged and samples sent to the federal control laboratory at Bloomfield, N. J. It is required by New Jersey law that trees found to have the disease be cut down and burned.

The eradication program has been carried on since 1934, and a considerable reduction in the number of diseased trees is expected this year, the New Jersey department of agriculture stated. B. J.

HIGHWAY DEPT. NURSERY.

E. Donald Sterner, New Jersey state highway commissioner, has started a small nursery on a plot of land adjoining the highway department's service station at Fernwood, near Trenton. Commissioner Sterner believes that landscaping adds much

to the attractiveness of a highway, and he is determined to extend his program of roadside beautification at a rapid but economical pace. It is with economy in mind that the new nursery project is being undertaken by the department, according to announcement from Trenton. B. J.

NEW NURSERY LIST.

[Continued from page 5.]

and turn a brilliant red in the autumn. Attaining a height of about thirty feet, it appears to prefer a rather moist, rich and possibly acid soil.

Koelreuteria paniculata, the golden-rain tree, produces large, broad, loose panicles of yellow flowers in July, borne well above the foliage. They are especially attractive against a dark green background. The small tree may become thirty feet or more in height, and its coarse stems are well clothed with large compound leaves. In cold winters the terminal twigs may be injured to some extent, but good trees have been observed as far north as Detroit, Cleveland and Geneva, N. Y. Following the flowering period the inflated fruit pods are attractive. This plant is adapted to a wide range of soil and is comparatively free from pests.

Because of their doubtful hardiness in northern localities, most of the laburnums have not been used extensively. Mostly small trees, from ten to twenty-five feet in height, they are attractive with their green twigs, cloverlike leaves in threes and yellow flowers in drooping clusters in late May and June. Hardier than the common golden chain, the Scotch laburnum, *Laburnum alpinum*, is distinguished by its glabrous foliage, later bloom and more upright habit of growth. A new type which has recently found its way into the trade is known as *Laburnum Vossii*. It appears to be considerably hardier than *L. vulgare* and has larger flowers. The

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laburnums may be used as specimens or accent plants in the border and furthermore may be used to espalier against walls. For best results the laburnums should be given a fairly light, well drained soil of neutral or alkaline reaction. Partially protected locations are best, and considerable attention will have to be given the plants when first transplanted to keep them free from borers.

As with the Japanese maples, it is a difficult task to select a few of the outstanding magnolias. Two distinct flower types exist, those that have large cup or bell-shaped flowers, as is typical of *Magnolia Soulangeana*, and those with spreading, often reflexed petals, as is typical of *Magnolia stellata*. Varieties of these two species are perhaps the most useful of the magnolias. *Magnolia Soulangeana* Lennei, *Lennei* magnolia, is the last variety of this species to bloom, often ten days or two weeks later than the rest, in mid to late May. It is of dark reddish-purple color. Other varieties vary in flower color from white through purplish white to rose.

Magnolia stellata, star magnolia, is one of the most striking early-flowering small trees. It differs from the other common magnolias in that it blooms earlier and the flowers include twelve or more quite long, narrow and somewhat recurved or drooping white petals. These flowers, which average about three inches in diameter, are borne abundantly, even on small plants not more than eighteen to twenty-four inches high. The effectiveness of the flowers of *Magnolia stellata*, as with the *M. Soulangeana* varieties, may prove disappointing, because of the fact that they are easily injured by frost, rain or wind, and consequently they may be really attractive for only a few days. Since the variety *rosea* is now being offered by a few nurserymen, there is the possibility of combining a dark pink-flowering form with the white-flowering species.

The soil requirement for magnolias is not so exacting as often recommended. The statement that they should be given an acid soil is not entirely correct. Preferably the soil should be a rich, well drained, light loam and one retentive of moisture. Difficulty is often experienced in transplanting magnolias. The best time appears to be just prior to the flowering period. With small specimens, moving before the bloom and the re-

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moval of the flower buds to retain as much energy in the plant as possible is an advisable practice. With the exception of small specimens, all magnolias should be moved balled and burlapped.

Some of the other magnolias exhibit some outstanding characteristics. Considering those on the secondary list, *Magnolia glauca* has semievergreen foliage and white fragrant flowers, which often appear in small numbers throughout the summer months. This species is especially well adapted to wet soils. While quite attractive in flower and hardy, *Magnolia Kobus* may find its best use as grafting stock. *Magnolia liliflora* is often shrubby; the variety *nigra*, with its dark purple flowers, is best known. *Magnolia salicifolia* is a slender tree with white, fragrant flowers similar to those of *M. stellata*. *Magnolia Wilsonii* is not common, but is said to produce attractive, white cup-shaped flowers over a two months' period.

The flowering crabs are among our best small trees. For general adaptation they are probably more satisfactory from the standpoint of good growth, foliage, flower and fruit than any other group of small flowering trees. For the midwest they are better than the majority of the crataegus and decidedly more dependable and satisfactory than the Japanese flowering cherries. This is the main reason why the flowering cherries will be found on the secondary or discard list. My choice of five species is placed on the selected list. Others, which are nearly as good, and possibly in some sections better, are included in the secondary list. The discard list also contains a number of species and varieties. The one variety on the discard list which is likely to be questioned is the Bechtel crab, *Malus ioensis plena*. This popular variety has been relegated to the list of discards because of its high susceptibility to cedar-apple rust.

Malus Arnoldiana, Arnold crab, has proved as dependable and as satisfactory as any in our tests. It is always attractive in flower and its yellow fruits add a pleasing note. It is one of the densest of all the crabs, forming a broad, rounded head. It is among the earliest of the crabs to bloom, with pink buds and white flowers. *Malus atrosanguinea* is somewhat similar in habit of growth, flowering a little later, with rosy-colored flowers that are followed by dark red fruits. *Malus*

Halliana Parkmanii, the Parkman crab, is possibly the most graceful of all the crabs. It bears semidouble, deep rose-colored flowers. *Malus purpurea Eleyi* is my choice of all those types that show red-stained wood and purplish leaves. This variety *Eleyi* has bright red flowers, produced somewhat later, a more lustrous foliage and more attractive fruit than the others. *Malus theifera*, the tea crab, is the most irregular and picturesque and is often considered the best of all the crabs in flower. The branches are sparsely placed, but bear an abundance of glossy green foliage and pink flowers, which fade nearly to a white.

Malus toringoides, the cut-leaved crab, is considered by many to be the best of the crabs in fruit, which is yellow with a red cheek. Its sparse flowering and fruiting habit so far with us has necessitated its placement on the secondary list.

The hardiness, wide adaptability to soil and climatic conditions, their relative freedom from troublesome insects and diseases, especially the oriental species; their fine growth habit, foliage, flower and fruit make the flowering crabs especially well adapted to specimen, mass or border planting.

Among the most outstanding of the flowering small trees are the *stewartias*. Two species, *S. koreana* and *S. pseudo-camellia*, are large, finally reaching to fifty to sixty-five feet at maturity, but usually much smaller. These two species have large white flowers, about two inches in diameter, in late July and August. The large leaves, from three to four inches, and upright zigzaggy branches of *S. koreana* are attractive. The leaves of *S. pseudo-camellia* are smaller and hardly as attractive, but the flaky, brownish-red bark is pleasing.

Perhaps the most striking *stewartia* in flower is *S. pentagyna grandiflora*, native from North Carolina to Tennessee and Florida. Smaller in size, seldom exceeding fifteen feet in

height, it has, in addition to its attractive flowers, large bright green leaves, somewhat peachlike in shape but larger, that turn a bright color in autumn. The flowers, from three to four inches in diameter, appearing a little earlier than those of the other two species, have white fringed petals and purple-blue stamens. Few plants possess such attractive flowers as these, which are produced over a period of about four weeks. As a specimen small tree this species has few equals. Young plants appear hardy at Columbus, O. Rich, moist peaty soils and sunny situations seem favorable for their growth.

Syringa japonica, the Japanese tree lilac, is of special interest because it flowers three or four weeks after the common lilacs. The flowers are white, borne in large panicles. This lilac becomes a small tree, up to thirty feet in height, with cherrylike bark and a dense, rounded form. It seems to be well adapted to dry situations once it becomes established. *Syringa pekinensis*, which also flowers late, is not considered so good as *S. japonica*.

A few comments need to be given about some of the plants in the secondary list. The major genera have been fairly well covered, as the important species were discussed in the selected list. A few others are satisfactory in limited regions or to give a definite effect. Limitations of use are often due to hardiness, susceptibility to pests or to only one outstanding growth character. Such is the case with the following types.

Albizia julibrissin rosea is a broad, spreading shrub or small tree of use to southern nurserymen and landscape gardeners. The delicate, compound foliage is attractive, and when accompanied by the bright pink, pea-shaped flowers in June and July it makes an excellent decorative plant. The variety *rosea*, which is more dwarf and hardier than the species, is not considered satisfactory for general planting

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north of central Kentucky, although a few plants are growing quite well in Columbus, O.

Cercidiphyllum japonicum, katsura tree, is an upright, airy tree, with fine-textured branches, and is of value where it can be grown satisfactorily. With us it is susceptible to borers.

Elæagnus angustifolia, Russian olive, is a large shrub or small tree with gray twigs and silvery foliage. It can be used to a limited extent at the back of the garden to create a feeling of greater distance. Otherwise it is of little value.

Exochorda grandiflora, common pearl bush, is striking in flower, but is somewhat unsatisfactory at other times. The white flowers, borne in terminal clusters, are beautiful, but do not last long unless weather conditions are particularly favorable. Growing to a height of fifteen feet or more, it usually becomes open and loose with age and needs other plants to face it. Instead of allowing it to develop into its natural, upright tree form, it may be best to prune it severely and in such a way that it becomes a spreading, bushy shrub. The dull green leaves are borne sparsely, and the fruits are retained and often unsightly. Slightly acid, sandy loam soil appears to be best for good development. Specimen plants should be moved with a ball of soil.

The Wilson pearl bush, *Exochorda Giraldii Wilsonii*, as discussed last time, should prove to be a better plant. The flowers are larger, produced more abundantly and are reddish, at least in bud. This variety grows upright and is more vigorous than the common pearl bush. The foliage is also more attractive.

Halesia tetraptera (carolina), giant silver bell, is a conspicuous large shrub or small tree when it bursts into bloom in the spring with its white, drooping bell-shaped flowers. Often reaching thirty feet in height, it may be retained to half that size by pruning and made a compact symmetrical bush. An identification characteristic which may be used with the *halesias* is the diaphragmed pith. The pith is solid with partitions at regular intervals. The silver bell does best in moist soil and fairly cool situations. It may be used as a lawn specimen or combined with the flowering dogwood or other shrubs or small trees in masses or borders. Its tendency to become straggly and open retards its use.

Hamamelis mollis, chinese witch

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hazel, is the largest of the genera and possesses characteristics nearly sufficient to warrant a place on the selected list. It usually blooms in February, but cannot be depended upon to bloom annually. As with the other witch hazels, it does well in shaded, moist situations.

Oxydendron aborescens, sourwood, is said occasionally to attain a height of seventy-five feet or more, but it seldom exceeds thirty or thirty-five feet. A native plant from Pennsylvania to Florida and west to Indiana and Louisiana, it is seen far too seldom in landscape plantings. The fact that it does well only in acid soil undoubtedly accounts for its limited use. It is at its best when used in groves against an evergreen background to set off its whitish terminal clusters of flowers in late July and the brilliant scarlet autumn foliage. Few plants are as attractive during the late summer and autumn months.

As mentioned previously, I felt that none of the flowering cherries could be depended upon to give as much satisfaction as the flowering crabs, hence the placement of even the better types on the secondary list. The following types seem to be the best and most reliable in this locality as far as my observations go.

Prunus incisa is usually wider than high and is densely branched, thereby making a good screen to a height of twelve to fifteen feet. The leaves are relatively small, and the small flowers are white or pale pink appearing before or with the purplish unfolding leaves. The fruits are purplish-black. The habits of growth, foliage and flowers are quite different from the more common Japanese flowering cherries.

Prunus serrulata fugenzo (Kofugen) bears attractive double, rose-pink flowers hanging on slender stems. Prunus serrulata Kwanzan is one of the hardiest of all the Japanese cherries. The flowers are double and pink. Prunus Sieboldii (naden) is an upright spreading tree to twenty feet with fragrant, semidouble, delicate pink or nearly white flowers. Prunus subhirtella pendula, Shidarehigan cherry, is among the first of the Japanese cherries to flower, and it is one of the most common. It possibly can be spoken of as the best Japanese cherry for Ohio conditions. The light pink, single flowers are produced on slender, pendulous branches, which give it an airy effect. The flowers are effective over a comparatively

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short period. The best source of information regarding this group of plants can be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture circular No. 313, by Paul Russell.

Prunus Newporti is given as the most satisfactory of all the purple-leaved plums. Other than the doubtful hardness of many of the prunus, they are susceptible to borers and leaf pests and are generally short-lived.

It is unfortunate that Sorbus Aucuparia, mountain ash, cannot be included in the selected list because of its attractive orange-red fruits. Its susceptibility, however, to borers, blight and scale in many sections has removed it almost entirely from use.

Four species of staphylea, the bladdernut, are more or less common in the trade. Two species, S. trifolia, American bladdernut, and S. Bumalda, Bumalda bladdernut, have three leaflets. S. pinnata, European bladdernut, and S. colchica, Colchis bladdernut, have five to seven leaflets. The European bladdernut can be distinguished from S. colchica by the glaucous condition on the underside of the leaves. S. Bumalda may be distinguished from S. trifolia by the sessile or short-stalked middle leaflet. With the exception of S. Bumalda, which attains a height of only six to eight feet, the other species are all small trees of about fifteen to eighteen feet. The flowers are greenish or yellowish-white and are produced in drooping or upright clusters in May or June. S. Bumalda is the latest-flowering species, not blooming until late May or June. The inflated seed pods are attractive in September and October.

The bladdernuts are best used in the border, where they add interesting flowers, fruit and stems, but may be provided with a background and facing of other foliage. Unless moist, rich soil is provided, these plants are often loosely branched with poor foliage.

Other plants in the secondary and discard list need no further comment.

The next article will discuss the standard trees.

JOHN FRASER, of the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Inc., Huntsville, Ala., a past president of the A. A. N., suffered a heart attack June 4 and is not yet able to be up and around, although he is sufficiently recovered to read and have replies sent to mail.

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